Filibuster Showdown

As this issue of the Patriot went to press, the movement to change the U. S. Senate rule which permits filibusters was reaching a crescendo.

Liberal senators were prepared to move for the rule change when the Senate convened January 7. Numerous national organizations, including labor, church and civil rights groups, called on the Senate to approve the change and thus pave the way for effective civil rights legislation.

The strong grass-roots support for the move, South and North, was indicated by the fact that thousands of signatures were coming in on petitions for the change being circulated by SCEF.

The petitions bear names from virtually every state in the union but primarily the Southern states and those non-Southern states where one or more Senator voted against the change in 1957. They were to be presented to the Senate the day before Congress opens. From a number of states, delegations were planning to go to Washington to present the petitions personally.

The New Patriot

With this issue, the Southern Conference Educational Fund doubles the size of The Southern Patriot.

This is done in an effort to help meet the growing need for more exchange of information among people, South and North, who are working for integration and justice in the South.

The current changes taking place in Southern society constitute one of the most important stories of our century. We will continue to try, as we have in the past, to cover this story in depth—with articles on community efforts toward change, on the people who are daring to challenge the old ways, and on the ideas which motivate them.

It is perhaps an appropriate time to re-state the editorial position of The Patriot: we believe in integration, which to us means brotherhood. We believe it offers the path to a healthy South —healthy economically, culturally, morally, and spiritually.

We know there are countless numbers of Southerners, white as well as Negro, who agree with us; we know there are many more groping their way toward this position and that even more will be doing so in the future. It is these people the Patriot seeks to serve as an information medium.

We can do this job best with the help of our readers. Send us news of what is being done in your community, by your organization, so that we may pass it along to others. And send us your criticisms of this newspaper so that we can make it more useful to you.

The Southern PATRIOT

Vol. 17, No. 1

January, 1959

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Battle Against Ghettos

A Neighborhood Organizes

BY MARVIN CAPLAN

(The writer of this article is a white newspaperman in Washington, D. C. The Patriot presents this story as an example of citizens who believe in democracy trying to make it live—and beginning in their own neighborhood.)

Shortly after we bought a house in Manor Park, one of the older residential sections of Washington, I attended a meeting of the neighborhood citizen's association and was transported at once into a more innocent time.

I do the group an injustice if I say this is all it discussed; but my most vivid recollection is of two motions: one to petition the city to uproot all male gingko trees (which in some seasons bear an offensive-smelling fruit) and replace them with maples; and another to have the city confine squirrels and pigeons in special preserves to keep them from soiling our homes.

It was hard to believe that outside the school auditorium in which we met, a vague, enveloping fear lay in wait for us in our quiet tree-shaded streets and in our comfortable, well-kept porch houses. For Manor Park, like much of Northwest Washington, is a racially changing neighborhood.

For several years now a familiar pattern has been establishing itself. Negro families—for the most part, substantial middle-class ones—in their escape from the city's ghettos, have been moving into the area and the white families, often at serious economic loss, have been moving out to the suburbs.

When we moved in the panic selling was about over. But the neighborhood already seemed set, or "tipped" as the real estate dealers say, in one direction. Fewer and fewer white people are moving in — quite often because dealers discourage them from moving in—and more and more colored families are concentrating here.

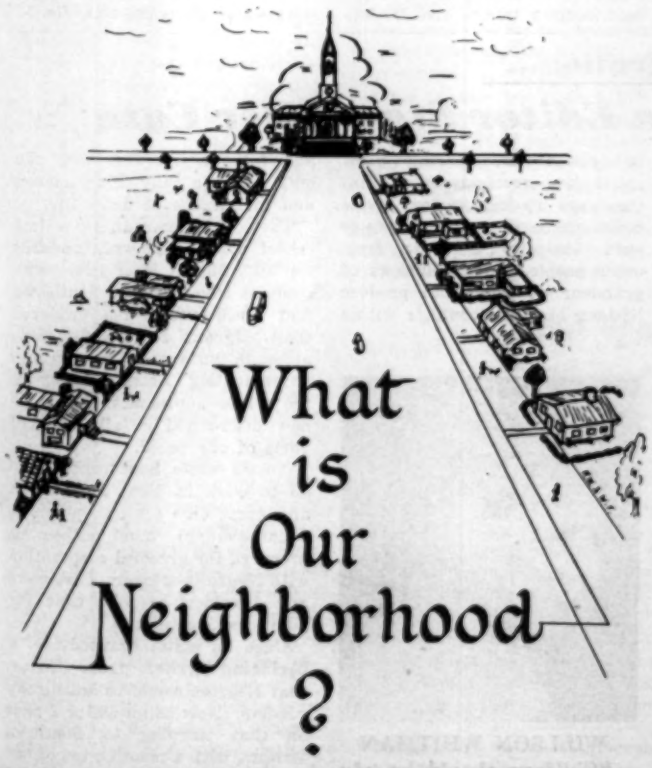
It is painfully clear to everyone that unless we can check and change this process we shall have one more segregated neighborhood with its tragic concomitants of segregated schools, segregated churches and segregated minds.

I have read enough and thought enough about it to believe I am aware of some of the forces that create our situation. Race prejudice is one. Others are the greed of short-sighted real estate brokers who try to promote and spread panic-selling for their own advantage; the social and economic restrictions that tend to channel Negroes into ghettos, even very comfortable ones; and—that remarkable phenomenon—the rise since the end of World War II of a new Negro middle class finding its way irresistibly into the mainstream of American life, even though that mainstream tries vainly to relocate itself.

I think of another force, the one that disturbs me most. That is the force of unawareness. It was there, of course, that night we sat preoccupied with gingkos and pigeons, ignoring a condition that uproots our whole neighborhood and stains our consciences.

Most of us, colored and white, hold unquestionably the conviction that because within our memories it was this way, it

(Continued on Page 3)



This is cover of folder being distributed by Washington group that works for democracy close to home.

Alabama Negroes Tell Their Story

BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

(In December, the Civil Rights Commission made headlines with its first on-the-scene investigation in the South, when it held hearings on charges of voting rights violations in six Alabama counties. The following comments on what transpired are written by a white Southerner who was in Montgomery at the time of the hearings.)

Montgomery, Ala. — The most notable thing about the hearings of the Civil Rights Commission in this city was the marked contrast between the Negroes who testified and the white witnesses.

The Negroes put their story extremely well. They were nearly all educated, well-mannered and intelligent people. They gave a clear and coherent account of what they were up against in trying to register to vote and made it abundantly clear that they were "qualified" by any reasonable standards and were deprived of the vote purely on the basis of their race.

In contrast, the white witnesses —all registrars and public officials—were defiant, rude, totally shameless and made it plain they had no idea of reforming. Not a single white witness gave any information or any cooperation.

Oddly enough, they are basing their objections on much the same grounds many liberals have invoked in refusing to testify before such committees as Senator Eastland's group and the House Un-American Committee: constitutional safeguards.

I think the point here is that these liberals were private citizens being questioned about private matters which should be no concern of government. The Alabama officials called before the Civil Rights Commission were public servants and they were being questioned about the performance of their public duties, for which they should be held accountable to the public.

It was almost pitiful when Governor Battle pled with them to give just a little in order to prevent much harsher measures. He said: "I have come back here to the home of my fathers, and my own father led a company of Alabama men in the War Between the States (NOT the Civil War) known as Battle's Brigade. So thus I plead with you as one of your own, and one who firmly believes in segregation to show some cooperation in order to prevent much worse legislation."

He reflected the Virginia sentiments, where you cover over things with a layer of good manners and a little legality. But the Alabamians would have none of it. I really like them better, because they work in the full light of day and are thus easier to cope with.

The total defiance was shocking to most of the newspapermen. One man who represented an out-of-town paper, himself a Southerner, said he was so terribly ashamed. He felt these men were not truly representative of the South, but of course they are. They may be riff-raff as he calls them, but they are certainly Southern.

One interesting point is that most of the Negro witnesses came

(Continued on Page 4)

Southern Trends: Review of the Month

The most significant news of the month in the South was the continually rising sentiment against abolition of the public school system. It was growing in Virginia, and was especially outspoken in Georgia, where the threat of closed schools is likely in September. (See pages 2 and 3).

One Georgia legislator who has been a firm segregationist came out with a statement that although integrated schools were "unthinkable" to him, no schools at all were more unthinkable.

Even in Arkansas, a new wind seemed to be rising. Three of a slate of candidates Governor Faubus was backing for the Little Rock School Board lost to men he had labelled as "integrationists."

Meanwhile, Southern die-hards — perhaps in desperation — appeared to be digging in more deeply in their "no compromise" position, as indicated by developments in the Civil Rights Commission's investigation of denial of voting rights in Alabama. (See story this page.) The net result of the refusal of officials to cooperate appeared to be a growth in demands for further civil rights legislation.

On the legal front, the most significant development was the decision of the Supreme Court upholding Alabama's pupil placement law as constitutional on its face. The law makes no mention of race as a basis of assigning pupils but sets up other criteria such as psychological fitness, etc.

Although a lower court has already said the law may be thrown out later if it is proved it is being used for racial discrimination, many people saw the decision as a victory for the segregationists. They predicted other states would now rush to model laws after the Alabama statute. Certainly new delaying tactics and a new round of litigation seemed in the cards.

But there were clear signs that any victory represented by the decision would be temporary. Already, the NAACP was attacking the token integration being pursued in North Carolina under a similar law as "integration by eye-dropper."

In Birmingham, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth who led the unsuccessful first round against the Alabama law, said he would try again. And in Montgomery, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., announced that school integration was the next point of concentration of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

The Southern Patriot

Editors ..... ANNE AND CARL BRADEN

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How It's Done

From time to time, the Patriot will print this column of items telling how various groups and individuals are working to bring the message of justice and integration to the people in their communities. We welcome contributions from readers; pass along your idea to others.

The interracial Dallas Citizens for Peaceful Integration, in conjunction with the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, recently held a well attended meeting where the film "Burden of Truth" was shown. This is a film prepared by the Steelworkers Union to dramatize the message of brotherhood. The Dallas Citizens group is now engaged in printing a pamphlet listing books and articles on the racial question available at the Dallas Public Library.

The Knoxville Area Human Relations Council is arranging for P.T.A. groups in its city to see "A City Decides," a film telling the story of St. Louis school integration. The Council also recently mailed to all P.T.A. officers in its area a copy of the statement of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers urging P.T.A. groups to take the lead on working out desegregation problems.

How one man can spread an idea is indicated in a letter from Frederic H. Atwood, SCEF advisory committee member in Ft. Myers, Fla.

He wrote a letter on the segregation question to his local paper, in which he mentioned Gunnar Myrdal's *American Dilemma*. This brought an irate rejoinder from a segregationist who accused both him and Myrdal of "communism." This gave Atwood an opportunity to write another letter, explaining more fully Myrdal's work.

Shortly thereafter, Atwood received a letter from the local librarian inquiring where the book could be purchased. He supplied the information and soon the book was on a rack in the library's main room, along with other books the library was recommending that patrons read.

In St. Louis, the Congress of Racial Equality and the NAACP conducted a motorcade—cars decorated with signs—to dramatize their request that one of the city's leading department stores open its lunch counter to Negroes and hire Negroes in white-collar jobs. This, along with negotiations, did the trick: both objectives were accomplished.

When ministers made their reports at a recent session of the Western North Carolina Conference of the A.M.E. Church, Bishop Frank Madison Reid, an SCEF board member, took the occasion to ask each of them, one by one, how many members of their churches were registered voters.

Foreign Visitor Jogs Louisville

A visitor from Jamaica brought progress recently to Louisville.

Mrs. Iris King, mayor of Kingston, Jamaica, was wined and dined and given the red carpet treatment when she came to the border city on a tour sponsored by the State Department.

But her visit was ruined on the last day, she said, when she went alone into a Walgreen Drug Store and was refused a cup of coffee because of her color.

The incident made headlines all over the country. Louisville was embarrassed, and white citizens as well as Negroes registered protest.

Two weeks later, the Defender, Louisville Negro weekly, said that one of its reporters had visited several Walgreen stores and had been served without comment.

In one store, the reporter said, a white woman patron sitting nearby seemed especially eager to make him feel welcome and passed him the sugar almost simultaneously with the arrival of his coffee. A telephone check with other stores in the Walgreen chain brought a report that they would now serve Negroes.

Meantime, NAACP officials reminded the city that they have been pressing for several years for a city ordinance that would prohibit discrimination by establishments serving the public and noted that the city could have been saved great embarrassment if the ordinance had been adopted. They stepped up their campaign to secure its passage.

Southern News Briefs

Women, Educators Speak

A public statement by the Virginia League of Women Voters urged the "ordinary citizen" who believes in free public schools to "speak and act openly" to preserve them.

* * * *

More than two-thirds of the faculty of Emory University in Georgia issued a statement opposing the closing of public schools anywhere. Similar statements came from 97 per cent of the faculty at Agnes Scott College in Atlanta and the Atlanta Chapter of the Scientific Research Society of America, following a call by 331 Atlanta religious leaders for a plan to save the schools.

* * * *

Texas Baptists adopted a resolution urging that the state's school system not be imperiled through attempts to avoid integration. The Baltimore Baptist Pastors Conference termed racial segregation "a distortion of Biblical ideals."

* * * *

A Negro Episcopal minister, the Rev. Adolphus Carty, was elected president of the interracial ministerial association in Hopkinsville, Ky.

* * * *

A poll of 12 student body presidents in Birmingham area high schools found six of them leaning toward integration, Look Magazine reported. The magazine carried an article on a Southwide survey among youth which indicated a growing number of young people favoring integration.

* * * *

Louisiana's law prohibiting competition between white and Negro athletes was declared unconstitutional by a three-judge federal court.

* * * *

Integration in West Virginia took another step forward with the appointment of a Negro as head basketball coach at Charleston High School. It was the first time a Negro had been named head coach of a major sport at any of the state's large integrated schools.

The Southern Association of Independent Schools, meeting in Louisville, went on record as opposing any action to "terminate or interrupt the operation of the public schools."

* * * *

The schoolless Negro children of Warren County, Va., have been placed in Washington, D. C., schools, through the efforts of interested Washington and northern Virginia citizens. A local organization in Warren County had set up classes for white children when the public schools closed but had ignored the Negroes.

* * * *

The Southern Regional Council, meeting in Atlanta, called for "an all-out effort by law enforcement officers against this upsurge of violence which has grown steadily worse in the past three years."

* * * *

The Louisiana Civil Liberties Union, ACLU affiliate, has notified Governor Earl Long that it considers as unconstitutional and will not comply with a new state law requiring all organizations to file annual affidavits that they are not affiliated with any out-of-state group having officers listed by House Un-American Committee or belonging to groups on the Attorney General's subversive list. The NAACP is also challenging the law.

* * * *

The Supreme Court has ruled that a suit attacking segregation on Memphis buses must be heard. A three-judge court in Tennessee had thrown the case out on the grounds that the plaintiff was not a regular bus rider but was making a "test case."

* * * *

In Birmingham, an admitted Ku Klux Klansman was convicted of bombing a Negro's home and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

* * * *

Five Negro ministers attending an Oral Roberts evangelistic crusade in Nashville refused to accept segregated seating and insisted on remaining on the main floor despite taunts and threats of arrest by ushers. Commented the Rev. R. W. Kelley, when an usher threatened to throw him out: "It's all right; they crucified my Christ."

* * * *

All Delaware schools must open on a non-segregated basis next September, according to a recent order by a U. S. District Court. The order was historic in that it set a deadline for an entire state system. The Delaware school cases have been carried through the courts by Louis L. Redding, NAACP attorney and SCEF board member.

We Recommend

BOOTSIE AND OTHERS, A Selection of Cartoons, by OLLIE HARRINGTON, Introduction by Langston Hughes, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, $3.50.

This is a collection of one hundred drawings by the Negro artist whose biting and humorous cartoons have been one of the most beloved features of the *Pittsburgh Courier* for more than 20 years. Harrington deserves to be ranked with Herb Block and Art Young among America's greatest cartoonists.

—Ollie Harrington

"Oooh look, Sis, a robin red breast, and it must be spring. Do you reckon Uncle Bootsie was lying when he said spring comes three weeks earlier over 'cross town where the white folks live?"

"I Believe in Integration..."

A Southern Editor States Her Case

BY WILLSON WHITMAN

(This is the first of a series of articles by outstanding Southerners on why they believe integration is the right way for the South. The writer is a North Carolina author and editor, descended from Confederate ancestors. Her parents founded the first and only Southern magazine to last a half-century, Hollands at Dallas.)

As a white Southerner, I disagree with the Supreme Court description of school segregation as unfair, specifically, to Negro children. I see it as unfair to all children, but white children in particular.

Children should be educated for living. To live in the world today, without interruption from strontium, napalm oil or nerve gas, we need to understand other people without regard to color, race, sex or any accident of birth.

This education is especially essential for white children who, in a shrinking world, are a minority. It is disastrous for them to grow up in the erroneous belief that they are by nature or divine ordinance somehow superior to or even basically different from other people. Such delusions of grandeur at worst can produce lifelong bias and conflicts within and without. At best they can only lead to silly discourtesies and ineptitudes in daily life.

WILLSON WHITMAN

"Children should be educated for living . . ."

The cost of maintaining a dual school system lowers standards for all. But in later life, white students who leave the South can find themselves worse prepared than migrant Negroes because, although unfairness to Negroes unfortunately exists elsewhere, the white supremacy legend is now discredited in all educated parts of our world.

Young white Southerners who go to work in New York or in any great city (except, possibly, Johannesburg) must either be prepared for graceful cooperation with Negro co-workers, customers and directors, or take time for adult re-education.

Once an editor warned me, a beginning writer from Texas, that Negroes would be among my readers. Now as an editor I pass on that warning to Southern writers, with a mention too of the growing numbers of fair-minded readers of all races.

Carolina Kiss Case

A storm of national protest has arisen over the case of two little Negro boys in Monroe, N. C., who were given indeterminate sentences in the State Reformatory because they were kissed by two little white girls while hiding in a culvert during a game of cowboys.

Thus far, the only result has been a feeble attempt at explanation by the judge who sentenced the youngsters, Hanover Thompson and David Simpson, ages 9 and 7—but no release for the boys.

Conrad Lynn, noted civil rights attorney who went to Monroe in December to try to secure the boys' freedom, reported that they are apparently the scapegoats of a pent-up resentment on the part of some officials in the community because of the growing demands of local Negroes for equality.

New Swimming Pool Awakens Community

Monroe is a town of 30,000 people, 30 per cent Negro, on the South Carolina line. Until a year and a half ago, Lynn says, the storms of the desegregation struggle seemed to be passing the community by.

Then in the summer of 1957, local NAACP leaders asked unsuccessfully that a country club swimming pool which had been built with public funds be opened to all. Negroes began to besiege the County Welfare Board with demands that colored widows and orphans receive attention. And in the summer of 1958, the NAACP president asked the School Board to transfer his children to the school nearest their home, a white school.

Little Hanover Thompson and David Simpson caught the repercussions. After the childish game of cowboys broke up and the little girls went home, Lynn said, the two Negro youngsters were snatched bodily from their bicycles by police officers, one of whom hit Hanover and said: "We'll teach you little niggers not to kiss white girls." The boys were jailed and held incommunicado six days. Then one day the judge heard testimony of the girls and their parents at noon, listened to the boys' story at 5 p.m. and found them guilty of molesting the girls. Lynn said the judge defended this hearing procedure as separate but equal.

Protests Needed to Free Victims

Lynn visited the two boys in the Reformatory and found that they were incarcerated with older offenders, although it is against the public policy of the state to imprison boys under 12 with their more hardened elders. In the cold winter weather, one of the boys was clad in rags.

Protests should be directed to Governor Luther Hodges at Raleigh and to President Eisenhower, who has been asked by the Monroe NAACP to intervene in the boys' behalf.

The case resulted in formation of the Committee to Combat Racial Injustice. Committee chairman is Robert F. Williams, president, Union County (Monroe) NAACP. Founders include L. E. Austin, publisher of Carolina Times and SCEF board member; Dr. A. E. Perry, vice-president, Union County NAACP; the Rev. C. K. Steele, president, Tallahassee (Fla.) Inter-Civic Council and SCEF board member; Carl Braden, SCEF field secretary; and George L. Weissman, New York, committee secretary. Lynn, an NAACP attorney in New York, is general counsel.

A Year-Round Job...

Texans Get the Vote Out

One of the most effective local organizations working to strengthen the Negro vote in the South is the Travis County Voters League in Austin, Tex. Under its leadership in the past 13 years, the number of Negroes holding poll tax receipts in that county has increased from 625 to 6,152.

Arthur DeWitty, sparkplug of the League who has served as its secretary from the beginning, is quick to point out that its record is far from perfect. There are 13,725 Negroes of voting age in Travis County, he notes.

"So you can see our job is only half done," he says. The League's current goal is to have 10,000 Negroes with poll tax receipts by the end of January, 1959.

But the progress already made is significant. Asked for pointers from his experience that might be useful to voter-registration groups in other places, DeWitty says he thinks the keys to the accomplishment of the Travis County League have been dedication of a group of citizens who realize the importance of the vote, a high degree of organization, and hard day-to-day grass-roots work all year round.

ARTHUR DEWITTY
Heads Voter League

The League was organized in 1945 on the heels of the Supreme Court decision striking down the white primary. Actually, DeWitty and other Negro leaders in Texas had been planning toward its formation before the decision. They anticipated a victory in the white primary case, but they knew this would not automatically bring a rush of Negroes to the voter rolls; there had to be organization.

"We realized fully," DeWitty says, "what 42 years of political blackout had meant to most Negroes. Few sensed the full significance of this newly won right."

So DeWitty and the others decided they must channel their work in two directions: through the NAACP as the strong legal arm of their efforts for full citizenship, and through a voters' league to take care of the political activities of the community.

The Travis County League is broken down into committees. There are committees on political action, precinct organization, public relations, finance, program, telephone work, legislative work, car pool organization for election day, and others. The program is directed by a 21-member board. Monthly membership meetings are held, and officers are elected annually.

The League's purposes are to develop political consciousness, to promote interest in legislation, to create interest in men and issues, and to promote payment of poll tax from October 1 through January 31, each year.

"This year," DeWitty says, "we are holding voter seminars using actual ballots left over from the July primary. We feel that if people know how to properly mark a ballot they will gladly purchase a poll tax receipt. This also gives an opportunity to discuss why we endorsed each candidate in the race."

In carrying its program to the community, the League works by groups. It calls meetings in turn of ministers, school teachers, businessmen, common laborers, tavern owners, pool hall operators, maids, chauffeurs, social clubs and other organizations. Then they move into the precincts with small instructional meetings on how to arouse people's interest in their government.

"By the time any election rolls around," DeWitty says, "the whole community is thoroughly familiar with the issues and the candidates. Two days prior to voting we mail every qualified voter our recommendations by letter and enclose a sample ballot. This method has proven to be 81 to 89 per cent effective at the polls."

DeWitty himself makes more than 100 public speeches a year—to gatherings, on TV and radio.

One thing that DeWitty feels strongly is that the running of more Negro candidates for office all over the South will increase the incentive for Negroes to register and vote. He points to what happened when he ran for City Council in 1951.

He was not elected—running seventh in a race of 14, and only the top five could be seated. But in that election, the Negro precincts voted at an average of 70 per cent of potential voting strength, whereas in the past the percentage had been only 45 to 51 per cent.

(The Patriot would like to run stories of other local efforts to increase the Negro vote. Write us about what is being done in your community.)

Richmond School Backers Organize

A Committee to Preserve Public Schools was formed recently in Richmond, Va.

Such committees are already operating in Norfolk, Charlottesville, and northern Virginia. A state coordinating committee said membership is growing rapidly throughout the state.

Dr. James R. Sydnor, General Assembly Training School professor, who was named temporary chairman of the Richmond group, said citizens of that community were convinced they must organize *before* rather than *after* Richmond schools are closed.

Atlanta Doctors Join School Fight

An overwhelming majority of Atlanta's physicians, 419 all told, issued a statement calling for a concerted effort to keep the public schools open. Their stand followed similar statements by groups of ministers, educators and scientists.

The doctors said closing the schools would interfere with the supply of scientific personnel and ultimately damage health services in the region. Spokesmen said only 30 Atlanta physicians refused to sign the statement.

Economic Halt?

If Virginia abandons its public school system, the state's economic development will be halted, one of Virginia's leading economic researchers, Lorin A. Thompson, warns in a 2400-word report on the economic aspects of the current school crisis. The report is being distributed to state officials and newspapers. Thompson is director of the University of Virginia's Bureau of Economic and Population Research.

Group Fights the Ghetto

(Continued from Page 1)

has to be this way now and will be for all time: colored people move in, white people move out and rivers find their way to the sea.

It is to challenge this absurd idea that a group of colored and white homeowners in June of last year formed a new organization, Neighbors, Inc.

The best way to explain our program is to quote the one we have outlined in a pamphlet, "What Is Our Neighborhood?" which we have begun to circulate door-to-door to let people know we are here. (See photo on page 1.)

We said that we can maintain and improve our neighborhood if we: "1. Welcome all neighbors in a friendly manner; accept them as individuals; invite their cooperation in community activities; 2. Ask our religious and civic organizations to help us in our efforts to keep this a good, stable integrated neighborhood; 3. Study the scope of the recent changes in our neighborhood and their effects on all concerned; 4. Resist scare tactics of real estate salesmen, which tend to force unwise and unhealthy change;

5. Consider advertising the advantages of this area so as to attract a variety of people here and retain its integrated character; 6. Visit real estate dealers active in this area, tell them of our wish to maintain and improve this neighborhood and invite their cooperation on the ground that it is 'good business' to have a stable neighborhood in which people of all races and creeds live in harmony; 7. Maintain active pride in our neighborhood."

We are trying to put these intentions into concrete action.

In forming our group we went counter to the Washington pattern of segregated homeowner associations. It is true that one white association in the city now admits Negroes to membership. And the P.T.A.'s have been integrated, in those neighborhoods that are not ghettos, since 1954.

But in the P.T.A.'s and in the citizens associations, white people let colored people in. Our strength, we feel, lies in the fact that we have begun Neighbors, Inc., on a basis of complete equality and are building it together.

What we are attempting is not new. Although we believe we are the first such group in Washington, we are aware of similar attempts at neighborhood stabilization in Philadelphia, Chicago, and Baltimore. We draw encouragement from that, for we believe groups like ours are the precursors of a new and more democratic way of urban living.

The Quotations of the Month

"The bombers, in their frenzy, have sensed a truth—that the church and the synagogue are the ultimate enemies of evil and hatred. Our faith is built upon the rock of conviction that all men are created equal because they are created in the image of God."—**Statement of 644 Tennessee ministers,** commenting on the wave of bombings.

"Only God can tell me what to preach in my own pulpit, and I am going to tell my people to stay off these buses, even if I have to go to Kilby Prison."—**the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth,** SCEF board member, Birmingham, announcing he would advocate a bus boycott from his pulpit in defiance of City Police Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor's threat to arrest any minister who did so.

"Perhaps the most significant feature of the various 'private school plans' . . . is the slowly dawning realization that such schools will be available only to the children of parents who can afford $250 to $500—or more—per year per pupil. Politicians who embrace these features to educate the children of the well-to-do and leave illiterate and unprepared for life those of the poor may live to have political regrets."—**Ralph McGill in the Atlanta Constitution.**

"Now is the time for reasonable Southerners . . . to resist and resent the extremists who have so far only succeeded in hurting the South, threatening its children and damaging its hopes."—**Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer.**

"The liberal whites were again free, just by exercising their courage and doing what they knew was right."—**Carter Wesley,** SCEF Advisory Committee member and editor of the Houston Informer, commenting on the fact that white citizens worked side by side with Negroes to elect Mrs. Charles E. White as the first Negro to serve on the Houston School Board.